

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1847.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Friday, January 15, 1847.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. WATERMAN, of the Methodist Church. Petitions were presented by Senators Patterson, Bristow, Walker and Thurman.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. HARDIN, from committee on Judiciary, reported, under instructions, a bill to modify the law of 1833, so as to permit citizens of this State to import slaves for their own use.

On motion, the bill was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday next. Also—a bill for the benefit of Wm. Wadlington, of Caldwell county, authorizing him to bring a slave into this State; passed.

Mr. PATTERSON, from same committee, reported a bill for the benefit of trustees and citizens of the town of Princeton in Caldwell county; passed.

Mr. WALKER, from committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill for the benefit of John Hay, of Simpson county, reciting that said Hay purchased a farm in Mississippi, and sent more slaves to said farm than was necessary for its proper cultivation, and authorizing him to bring three of them back to this State; passed.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John McFee, of Mercer county, authorizing him to bring a slave into this State. The petitioner married in Missouri, and his wife owned a negro woman whose husband is owned by Mr. Allen in Missouri, he desires to purchase said negro man, and bring him to Kentucky; passed.

Mr. SWOPE, from committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill from H. R. to amend the road law in Pendleton county, with an amendment; passed.

Mr. JAMES, from committee on Finance, reported a bill from H. R. for the benefit of George F. Catlett, late Sheriff of Union county; passed.

Also—a bill from H. R. for the benefit of Wm. Smith, clerk of Grant Circuit and County Courts, and Wm. H. Evans, sheriff of Grant county; passed.

Reports from Select Committees.

Mr. BUTLER reported a bill for the benefit of State Historical Societies in the United States; passed.

Mr. KEY reported a bill authorizing a chancery term of the Nicholas Circuit Court; passed.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor, making the following nominations which were concurred in:

W. F. Bullock, Judge of the 6th Judicial District, in the place of Henry Pirtle, resigned.

B. Y. Owsley, Register of the Land Office, in the place of James Robertson, deceased.

Silas Woodson, Commonwealth's Attorney, in the 13th Judicial District, in the place of W. B. Moore, resigned.

Livingston Lindsay, Commonwealth's Attorney, in the 12th Judicial District, in the place of Samuel T. Hauer, resigned.

Nathan E. Gray, Commonwealth's Attorney, in the 7th Judicial District, in the place of John McLarnin, resigned.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution which was adopted, calling for a report from the commissioners appointed to select a site for a Lunatic Asylum in the Green river portion of the State.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, viz:

Mr. PEYTON—a bill for the benefit of Isaiah Heston, formerly sheriff of Breckinridge county.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Philip Lightfoot, late sheriff of Breckinridge county.

Mr. WALL—a bill to amend the law in relation to Notaries Public.

Mr. DRAFFIN—a bill for the benefit of the "Anderson Infirmary."

Mr. EVANS—a bill to amend the penal laws making seduction a felony punishable by imprisonment.

Mr. RICE—a bill declaring Little Sandy river navigable.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON.

The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk. A message was received from the Senate, announcing the passage of sundry acts and bills.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the editor of the "Kentucky Gazette," offering to the State Library, files of the "Gazette," on certain conditions. The communication having been read, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Desha, Haggard, A. G. Batts, Clark, Moriwether and Pearl.

On motion of Mr. GLENN, Mr. D. W. Poor was added to the standing Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. WORTHAM offered a resolution, changing the hour of meeting from ten to nine o'clock. The resolution was not adopted.

The joint resolutions offered by Mr. REED to appoint a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the Internal Improvements of the State, and of the feasibility of employing the convict labor of the State thereupon, were adopted.

Reports from Standing Committees.

The Chairman of the Committee on Propositions and Grievances moved that the committee be discharged from the consideration of certain petitions which were improperly referred; carried.

Also, against the petition of citizens of Carke county, &c., praying a new county; adopted.

Of Claims on the petition of Courard Havens, a bill for his benefit; passed.

Of the Judiciary: discharged from the consideration of the petition of Wm. S. Patterson, and it was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Also: a bill adding an additional Judge to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. McHENRY did not introduce the bill, but he was satisfied it ought to pass. The court as now organized could not give that consideration to important causes which they demanded. It was true that the appointment of an additional judge would incur an additional expense for his salary. The court was now required to sit forty-eight days—it usually continued a week longer. In that time they were unable to go through with all the causes, and always held many important ones under advisement. Having some three hundred records to examine in the course of the term, it cannot be supposed that each judge will read every record. He supposed that the labor was distributed among them, that each judge examined enough of the record to assure himself of the truth of the report, and of the law in the case.

Some object to an increase of the number of judges, that it will divide responsibility. He believed it would add strength to the bench, and to its decisions.

It is a fact (he did not say it to the disparagement of the judges) that there was a growing dissatisfaction among the people, at the decisions of the court

of Appeals. He attributed it rather to the amount of business which accumulate upon their hands, rather than to a want of ability in the judges. Adding another judge, would be adding strength to the court, and make its decisions more satisfactory.

Mr. BROWN did not belong to the legal profession. But he thought the bill objectionable. It was adding burthens and expenses to the State without being of any use. He did not see how an additional judge would add to the efficiency of the court.

If it could be done, there would be four judges, and it might often be the case that they would be equally divided on a question, and no decision could be given.

Mr. PAGE was satisfied the bill ought to pass. He had been conversant with its business for a long time, and knew that the labor was so great that they could not get along with it. There was no supreme court in any State having so much labor imposed upon it.

Here Mr. P. related the mode of proceeding by the judges upon a record, substantially as given by Mr. McHenry.

Great advantages would arise from the employment of an additional judge. Then, all questions would be considered by four instead of three as now. Do gentlemen know that the dissatisfaction which exists, arises from the inefficiency of the court on account of numbers? He would ask him to consider the question in another light. Every year applications were made to the Legislature, to remedy the inefficiency of the court. Thus the sessions of the Legislature were prolonged. If the court was made more efficient, money would be saved to the State.

As a member of the bar, he knew that it was charged that the court did not give to matters of importance so much consideration as they merited. Did gentlemen think that the judges were so inconsiderate of their reputation as to slight causes, when it was in their power to give them a more full consideration? It is rather from the impossibility of doing it. If gentlemen wish to curtail the expenses of the State, let them pass this bill, and thus shorten the session of the Legislature.

Mr. HANSON remarked, that the committee which reported the bill under consideration, were not unanimous in their report. He cared nothing for the additional expense of another Judge. He would prefer that two Judges should be added to the court, rather than one. It might happen, with four Judges, that contrary decisions would be given. A Judge in one circuit might give a decision, and one in another a contrary decision. The Court of Appeals might be equally divided, and thus the permanent decisions of the lower courts would stand. There were other reasons why he was opposed to the bill. It had been said that the court cannot accomplish its business in the time allowed to sit by law. There was a bill now before the House, introduced by himself, giving an additional week to the court. He hoped the House would kill this bill where it was.

The bill was further advocated by Messrs. REED and ARMSTRONG, and opposed by Messrs. TOWLES and ALAULT.

Mr. TOWLES called the yeas and nays upon its passage, and the vote stood—Yeas 21—Nays 77. So the bill was rejected.

Also—a bill for changing the terms of the Court of Appeals, with an amendment. The bill was further amended, at the suggestion of Mr. McHENRY.

Mr. CROCKETT felt that this matter was of deep importance to every part of the State, except that immediately around the capital. It would be a matter of economy to alter the terms of the court, so that they would not coincide with the terms of the Circuit Courts. The present system was a monopoly of the lawyers. In his section of the country, land suits often arose, to which the lawyers gave years of study and attention; but when they came into the Court of Appeals, they must resign them into the hands of the city lawyers.

Mr. EVANS—it was with great reluctance that he arose to present his views to the House. He had by an inordinate, and extraordinary effort, overcome the diffidence which he felt in rising to address the House. It was because the matter was of so great importance to every part of the State. This consideration was of great weight in the decision of this question. He was opposed to granting exclusive privileges upon any set of men. It was contrary to the genius of our government. He did not oppose the members of the bar at Frankfort. He would, if possible, increase their emoluments. He had a higher duty to perform than the gratification of social feelings. He concurred with the gentleman from McCracken in his views upon this subject.

Mr. REED felt that he was placed in a delicate situation, and should say anything upon this bill, did not do a sense of duty to his constituents. The only reason urged in favor of the change, was that foreign lawyers might have an opportunity to practice in the Court. He would state the practice of the Court. It was customary to submit written briefs to the court instead of oral arguments. Lawyers from a distance were not precluded from doing this. Besides the judges allowed lawyers who brought a record to the court to appoint a day for its consideration. Out of the forty-eight days of the session, could not lawyers select one which would not interfere with their country practice? The change proposed, would bring the sessions during the heat of summer, and the midst of winter. These seasons were not favorable to the greatest amount of mental labor, therefore he was opposed to the change.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Hanson and McHenry, when the hour of twelve arriving, the House took up the special orders for the day.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. CROCKETT, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, to consider the bill for the modification of the act of 1833, permitting slaves to be brought into the Commonwealth when for the use of the owners; Mr. WALLER in the chair.

Mr. CROCKETT said that this was a subject of deep and abiding interest to the people in his part of the State. Propositions had been made for several years, to modify the act of 1833. It had been so much discussed, that it had become a trite subject. But the very amount of discussion which it had received, was a powerful argument against the law. It proved that the people were dissatisfied with it. According to his views of the act, it was clearly unconstitutional. It was true, that the highest appellate court had passed upon its constitutionality; but their decision had failed to satisfy him. Where does the Legislature derive its authority to pass a law prohibiting the importation of slaves for the use of the purchasers? When the Constitution authorizes the passage of laws prohibiting the importation of slaves as merchandise, it evidently does not sanction any further prohibition. He had thought that slaves were considered as property in this State. He wished, while he lived in a slave State, that it should continue a pure and unmixed slave State; but if it was to be a free State, let it be a pure and unmixed free State. He was not willing that slaves should be regarded as property in some cases, and not as property in all cases. He knew that the law of 1833 was advocated by its friends on the ground that it prohibited the importation of vicious slaves, who would contaminate the slave population of the State. The modification of the law would have no such effect, for no person

would purchase a vicious slave for his own use, and he was permitted to import him for no other purpose.

What is the operation of this law on the counties bordering upon other States? They had frequent intercourse with the adjoining States, and when they could make an advantageous bargain they were prohibited by this law. Is it not a denial of the right of the citizen? Is it not a monopoly? It is an effort of the central counties of the State, to compel others to purchase of them. Is it right—is it fair—is it just, to force the extremities of the State to come to you, in the centre to purchase their slaves!

Acts are passed at every session of the Legislature to permit the importation of slaves; acts of this kind are continually passed—special legislation is encouraged, and some are permitted to disregard the law, while its penalties are strictly enforced upon others.

If you regard slaves as property, how can you deny to your citizens the right of importation? While we are repelling the arguments of abolitionists, we are compelled to assert our property in slaves; but we turn to our own citizens and say they are property for some purposes, and not for others.

It is said—pass this act, and the whole law will be evaded. It is so now. But this whole argument amounts to nothing—for what law can be passed which cannot be evaded?

My constituents, said Mr. C., feel a deep interest in this matter, living as they do, upon the very borders of another State, and they will not rest until this law is repealed!

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered an amendment to the bill, providing that if any slave imported under it, should commit any trespass, the owner of such slave should be held responsible for the injury. The amendment was supported by the mover, and opposed by Messrs. WILLIAMS and GLENN.

Mr. PROCTOR thought the bill would operate as a repeal of the law of 1833. He showed how the present law was evaded, and how, if this bill should pass, evasions could be made with impunity.

The amendment of Mr. ARMSTRONG was rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. ARMSTRONG again offered his amendment, and accompanied it by a statement of his reasons for proposing it. His constituents were opposed to a modification of the act of 1833. And if their property should be injured by slaves imported, they should have redress. He called the yeas and nays upon the amendment. The vote stood—aye 8, nays 87.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GRAVES proposed an amendment prohibiting the sale of slaves imported for five years after such importation.

Mr. STEVENSON opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 36, nays 58. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

Mr. HOBBS did not suppose it possible to change the opinion, or the vote of any member, but he desired to state his views of the bill. He might incur the imputation of abolitionism, but he should not fear to assert his opinions.

Slavery is an evil and a curse—a political curse! He did not say that it was a moral evil. The institution of slavery existed—we had found it here among us. He only considered it now, politically. He would point those who said slavery was not a curse, to the history of other States. He was opposed to all interference with slavery, so far as abolitionism was concerned. He regarded slaves as property, and he would go as far as any man in the defence of that property. If you pass this bill, said Mr. H., you open the door to the introduction of negroes—and had negroes. When we sell negroes to be sent abroad, we sell those who are vicious and unmanageable, and it is just so in other States.

Mr. H. hoped all those who did not wish to extend slavery in our borders, would vote against the bill. He did not like to hear the terms "rich" and "poor" introduced in debate. But on this occasion, he opposed the bill as the real friend of the poor man. What was the operation of slavery? did it not injure the poor man who lives by his labor? If it did not—if it was a benefit to the poor man, to reduce the price of slaves so low that every man could keep his servant, why not carry out the principle, and petition Congress to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation of slaves from abroad?

It was said that under the existing law, many applications were made to the Legislature to permit the importation of certain special cases. He did not object to this. He had always been disposed to look with favor upon extreme cases. If this bill passed we should indeed have less special legislation—some money would be saved—but it would be much more injurious to the interests of our beloved State.

Mr. MARSHALL considered the law of 1833 one of the best laws which had ever been enacted. He would ask the gentleman who drew up the bill, if he did not see that it opened the portals wide to the negro trade in Kentucky!

Since the amendment of the gentleman from Marion (Mr. Graves) had failed, there was no restriction on the importation of slaves in any quantity into Kentucky. He could not view the bill in any other light, than as a repeal of the act of 1833. He would vote against it, if he was the only man on the floor who would lift his voice to oppose it.

Look for a moment at the condition of other States which are cursed with slavery! Turn to Virginia—to South Carolina! They are retrograding materially. Now turn to other States, in which slavery is not tolerated, and see that their onward course has been complete. Look at our own State! God bless her! I love her, and cherish her interests tenderly and dearly to my heart! Why have we not progressed! Why have Ohio and Indiana surpassed us in all respects, except a sense of honor! Have they any advantage in situation or climate? It is because they have encouraged mechanical labor to come into their States! This is the reason—and this is the reason why I uphold the act of 1833. I said (Mr. M.) do not wish to invite the curse! I wish to encourage mechanical labor to come and settle among us! As sure as you pass this bill, and give opportunity to this traffic—so sure you have an importation of a most vicious slave population. I ask the members of this House to examine deliberately this bill. Amendments have been voted down—amendments which imposed restrictions upon importation. I shall vote against the bill, and hope a majority of the house will do the same.

Mr. EVANS proposed an amendment, which was rejected.

Mr. WHITE proposed an amendment, by way of engrossed rider, providing for the release of all penalties incurred for a violation of the present law, which was adopted. The bill then passed—yeas 49—nays 46.

Five members were absent when the vote was taken, and by consent, they are to vote on the foregoing when they come in.

The House then adjourned.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!!!

B. F. JOHNSON & Co.

BEING desirous of reducing their stock of Merchandise as low as possible, previous to making their Spring Importation, have determined to offer great bargains in Prints and Fancy Goods of all descriptions. Persons wishing to purchase such articles, would do well to call and examine.

We have on hand a small lot of Gentlemen's Russia, Beaver and Molekin Hats, which we will close out at reduced prices.

Frankfort, Jan. 14, 1847.

To the Members of the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature.

The undersigned, as most of the members of the Legislature have doubtless observed, has in course of preparation for the press, a work on Kentucky—embracing,

1. An outline History from its earliest settlement to the close of the present year, 1846.

2. General statistics—statistics of Education—and statistics of Religion.

3. A general view of the counties of the State, alphabetically arranged—their boundaries, surface, agricultural capabilities, staple products, creeks, turnpike roads, &c.—a description of each city town and village—the natural curiosities, antiquities, adventures and anecdotes of early settlers—sketches of character. Indian battles, personal encounters—biographical sketches of persons for whom the counties were named; and, also, biographical sketches of governors of the State, distinguished jurists, statesmen, lawyers, divines, pioneers, &c., &c., together with the mineralogical and geological developments.

The biographical sketches of individuals for whom counties have been named, will be arranged under the head of such counties—while the biographical sketches of other persons, will be arranged under the head of those counties in which they may have lived or died. Every other matter of interest to each county—its history, statistics, natural curiosities, antiquities, &c., &c.—will likewise be arranged under the head of the county.

My particular object in addressing the members of the House of Representatives, is to request of each member the following information:

1. A description of the surface of your county.—State whether it is level, gently rolling, hilly or mountainous; the character of its soil, and its staple products.

2. The names of the principal creeks—their source, direction through the county, and into what streams they empty.

A most interesting and valuable letter which I received last week from Judge GRAHAM, of Bowling-green, comprises a description of Warren county, which I give below:

WARREN COUNTY.

Warren county was formed by the Legislature of the State in 1796. It embraces about five hundred and sixty square miles, and is bounded by Edmonson, Butler, Logan, Simpson, Allen and Barren counties. [Principal articles of export—tobacco, wheat, Indian corn and pork. Face of the country, gently undulating; soil fertile and productive, based mostly on red clay and limestone foundation. Big Barren river, which heads near the Cumberland, runs through the county. Its tributaries, in the county, are Bay's fork, Drake's and Jennings's creeks, and Gasper river.]

I have the time, of organization and the boundaries of each county—and I will thank each member of the House of Representatives to furnish me on Monday, such information from his county as is comprised in brackets in the above extract, with the name of the county written above it.

LEWIS COLLINS.

Frankfort, Jan. 15, 1847.

To the Editor of the Commonwealth:

A day or two since we were favored, through the post office, with a number of the Morning Courier, of the 8th September, 1846. Our attention was called to an article headed, Gov. Owsley and Ben. Hardin, Esq., in which we find the following paragraph:

"Last winter Gov. Owsley determined during the session of the Legislature, to appoint another in Mr. Hardin's place, and had prepared his message to the Legislature on that subject. But the friends of Gov. Owsley, who were indisposed to see a step taken, which would have been mortifying to Mr. Hardin and his relations, received assurances from those nearest to Mr. Hardin, and most in his confidence, that if the Governor would not take that step, Mr. Hardin would vacate his office as soon as he could do so, without appearing to be driven from it, &c."

One of us is a nephew, the other a son-in-law of Mr. Hardin, and both of us members of the Senate at the session of the Legislature, to which allusion is made. From that fact we come to the conclusion, that one, or both of us, are alluded to in the expression—"those nearest to him, and most in his confidence, gave assurances to the friends of Gov. Owsley, that if he, the Governor, would not send in the message, or institute proceedings calculated to mortify the feelings of Mr. Hardin and his relations," he, Mr. Hardin, would resign. We unqualifiedly pronounce that statement a falsehood. Mr. Hardin's friends did not dread exposure, or investigation; and thought they too well understood the powers of the Executive, to fear the result of any proceeding he might institute. That they deeply regretted the unfortunate disturbance of the friendly relations, long existing, between two old friends, is not denied.—Mr. Hardin courted investigation, and was eager to enter the contest, with a view to his own vindication. We state, that we have each heard Mr. Hardin in Frankfort, and at other places, speak of the breach, and express his determination to afford every opportunity for investigation, and when he had done that, he would dissolve the relations existing between the Governor and himself. This line of conduct, which he had marked out for himself, was no secret, and upon being approached by gentlemen professing to regret the scism, without reference to their friendly relations with the Governor, we did repeat, what we had frequently heard Mr. Hardin say would be his course. But that either of us (each speaking for himself) ever did, either directly or indirectly, give any assurances that Mr. Hardin would resign, with a view to arrest proceedings against him, or in any manner appease the wrath of the Governor, is utterly without foundation. Without any boasted valor, we believe there would have been some hazard in making to us such a proposition, and we think we would have received, as we would have deserved, the contempt of Mr. Hardin, to have placed him in so humiliating a condition.

We did not know a reconciliation had been effected until several hours after it was done. If we mistake not, Mr. Mitchell has sworn, during the pendency of the present investigation, that he, by the consent of the Governor had effected it.

We state, that believing Mr. Hardin's situation could not be otherwise than unpleasant, pressed upon him to resign. Mr. H. replied he would do so, but some of his friends had informed him that there was in circulation the report, contained in the paragraph above quoted, that in justice to himself he could not resign, until the public mind was disabused of such an impression. I, John L. Helm, am satisfied from the contemplated operations of Mr. Hardin, during the fall and winter, as disclosed to me, it was the settled purpose of Mr. Hardin to resign in September, or by the 1st of October last.

JOHN L. HELM,
PARKER C. HARDIN.

Louisville Advertisements.

A CARD.

ARIS THROCKMORTON
BEINGS to acquaint his friends that he is again lessee of the BEAUTIFUL HOUSE in Louisville, where he hopes to see all his old friends, and the public, that no effort shall be spared to make all comfortable who wish to visit him with their patronage.
Louisville, Jan. 7, 1847—744 3m.

WILSON, STARRARD & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE at all times on hand, one of the largest and best assorted stocks of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Spices, Window Glass, Glassware, Surgical Instruments, Patent Medicines, and extra fine Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri Tobacco.

All of which they are prepared to warrant of the best quality, and please themselves to sell them at as low rates as any other house in the West or South West. And, for the convenience of the trade, they have a small stock of goods on hand, for the use of the trade, and are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
X. B. Greening, Box-maker, Plaster, Rags, Lard, Flour, White Beans, Dried Fruits, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts due us.
January 12, 1847.

Miles & Williams,
LOUISVILLE CHAIR MANUFACTORY,
No. 105,
East Side Fourth Street, just above Market Street.
STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS furnished on the most reasonable terms, and old Chairs painted, repaired, &c.
January 1, 1847.

Stewart & Owen,
Wholesale Dealers in Rectified Whiskey, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
HIDES, LEATHER AND TANNERS' OIL,
AND
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847.

McLean & Bacon,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 419, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
January 1, 1847.

W. H. Meriwether,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN, AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
STOVES, GRATES, CASTINGS, TEA KETTLES, SADDLERY, AND TINWARE,
North Side of Main Street, between 2nd and 3rd Cross Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847.

E. T. BAINBRIDGE, H. C. CARPENTH, GEO. BAILY, JR.,
Bainbridge, Caruth & Baily,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND DEALERS IN
American Hardware, Castings, Iron, &c.
No. 305, Main Street, between 2nd and 3rd Cross Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
January 1, 1847.

W. & C. FELLOWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS—LOUISVILLE, KY.
CONNECTED WITH FELLOWS, JOHNSON & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, New Orleans. Cash advances made on shipments to either House.
January 1, 1847.

Louisville Fashionable Hat Store.
J. G. FRANK & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS AND CAPS.
433, Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Louisville and the traveling public generally, to the superior quality of the hats and caps made by them, and to the fact that they are the largest and most complete manufacturers and elegantly imported stock of HATS AND CAPS ever before seen in the West.
January 1, 1847.

Woodruff & McBride,
DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND FARMERS' AND MILLING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—ALSO
MANUFACTURERS OF PLANES, (which they warrant.)
Which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 34, Third Street, near Main.
Jan. 1, 1847.

Wallace & Lithgow,
No. 530 Main Street, Louisville, Kentucky,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,
SADDLERY, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinman's Machines, Hand Tools, &c. &c.
We will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles, which we will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices. Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.
January 1, 1847.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job-Printers,
MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of LAW, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price. 177 Colles, School and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or retail.
April 1, 1845—631-3v.

THE COMPREHENSIVE READERS,
Published

FRANKFORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

We will publish in Monday's paper the Convention bill as passed and approved. Gentlemen wishing extra copies of the paper, will please leave their orders at the office this morning.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, January 9, 1847.
At 12 o'clock the committee of the whole commenced voting on the amendments, proposed to the bill for the increase of the army.

That of Mr. THURMAN, allowing soldiers to obtain their discharge at the close of the war, was agreed to. The amendment of Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, authorizing the President to appoint a Lieutenant General of all the forces of the United States, was agreed to by a vote of 84 to 67.

Mr. RATHBURN's substituted in favor of making the force a volunteer one, instead of regulars, was negative, by a vote of 66 to 95.

The committee reported the bill to the House, with the amendments.

The vote on the Lieut. General amendment was taken, and the amendment was not concurred in; Yeas—90 Nays—120.

Other amendments were rejected, and the question came upon the passage of the bill—but before the question was put, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

MAGNETIC ELECTRO TELEGRAPH TO LOUISVILLE.—We have learned with much pleasure, that efforts are being made to extend the Magnetic Telegraph from Cincinnati, to which place it will soon be completed and in operation, to Louisville, Nashville and New Orleans.

TAL. P. SHAFNER, Esq., of Louisville, is now engaged in endeavoring to effect its continuation to this city, and is at present on a visit to Frankfort, to ascertain the probability of success, in running the line through this place, which we should be glad to see consummated. The cost per mile, for one wire, is about \$125, and for each additional wire, about \$85. The cost of bringing the line through this place will be trifling. Our citizens by stepping forward now, will be able to secure its passage through the Capital of the State. Mr. SHAFNER has made himself acquainted with the enterprise, and he assures us, that he feels satisfied the stock will be profitable to the holders. But whether the stock proves profitable or not, it seems to us the money would be well expended.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The Louisville Courier of yesterday, announces the arrival of Capt. Twitchell of the 2nd Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, and says, the Louisville Legion, and McKee's regiment, had both marched to Saltillo. Capt. Twitchell confirms the rumors we have heard in regard to ordering the troops to Monterey and Saltillo, yet from all he was able to learn, he was inclined to believe the reports of the advance of Santa Anna with so large a force, greatly exaggerated, if not entirely untrue.

The day before Capt. Twitchell left Camargo, Capt. Heavy's company came in from a scout in the interior. They succeeded in capturing several Mexican officers, who were endeavoring to form a company at a rancho, some 40 or 50 miles from Camargo. They captured at the same time and place about 30 stand of arms.

A letter from Griff, Theobald, and one from J. Kemp Goodloe.

Through the kindness of Thos. S. Theobald, Esq., of the Wesiger House, we are able to lay before our readers this morning, letters from Camargo, dated

HEAVY QUARTERS, OPPOSITE CAMARGO, December 20, 1846.

I have just arrived at this place after a jaunt of 150 miles through the chattering, hunting Mexicans. I was with a command of one hundred and fifty men, under Lt. Col. Field, and succeeded so well, that we took 21 prisoners, and shot one, who attempted to escape. The regiment starts to Saltillo tomorrow morning. Santa Anna, is about to attack that place—perhaps will do so before we get there; but we hope not, and will make the greatest possible speed to reach there in time.

I was lucky enough to take a prisoner while acting as scout, and 'tis thought he is a man of some importance. He was armed when I took him with rifle, sword and pistols, but made not the least resistance. If he is any thing it may tell in my favor! If distinction is to be gained at Saltillo, I will make an effort to win it, and I yet hope to come home something more than I was when I left!

G. P. T.

KEMP GOODLOE's letter is of same date. He says: To-morrow we leave for Monterey. Our orders are to hurry on with the "utmost possible" expedition. The Mexican army is advancing upon Saltillo, and all the troops are ordered to concentrate at Monterey as soon as possible. From every thing that I can learn and see, I do not doubt that we are upon the eve of a severe battle. That event is looked forward to with extreme importance by this regiment. The result no one can tell, and many hearts that now beat warily will be stilled. I may be one to fall, though I have no particular apprehensions.—This may be the last time you will ever hear from me, and I have seized upon this opportunity to renew my sincere wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of your family.

J. K. G.

The Kentucky Regiment of Infantry under Col. McKee, on the 10th of December, was ordered to Monterey.

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—We have seen a letter from our young friend WOODYARD, of Capt. Shawhan's company, Col. Marshall's Regiment, dated, Camargo, December 22, 1846. Mr. W., says, Santa Anna is marching towards Monterey with a large force. Expresses have been arriving and departing from here (Camargo) hourly for the last 30 hours. General's Wool and Worth, it is said, have retreated from Saltillo to Monterey. About five thousand troops have left here for Monterey, going without tents or baggage.

FROM TAMPICO.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th, brings us some items of news from Tampico, up to the 30th.

A grand flag staff, ninety-five feet high, was raised on the morning of the 30th ult. in the principal plaza, directly in the centre of an extensive marble pedestal originally designed for the basis of a monument to Santa Anna. This work of the blind followers of the modern tyrant, it is said, cost some \$60,000; but instead of a monument as was intended, to one whose name is written on the page of history with blood, there now float in triumph the beautiful folds of America's ensign!

Occasional rumors reach the city of an intended attack upon it by Mexicans; but they are only viewed as Mexican tales. A man may eat every Mexican that will attack Tampico while our troops are there for supper, and still follow Dr. Franklin's recipe for a good appetite for breakfast.

The city remains perfectly quiet and orderly, being under the best possible police regulations.

Single copies of both the DAILY and WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, neatly enveloped in strong wrappers, can be had at this office, the former at 3 cents, and the latter at 5 cents per copy.

The Rev. Jos. J. BELLOCK, will preach at the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock.

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Cincinnati Advertisements.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Corner of Main and 5th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
DENNISON & SON, feeling grateful for past favors, trust to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended them.

They would again call the attention of those visiting the city, to the locality of their House, being situated on the highest and most central point in the city, equal distance from Canal and Steamboat Landings, it offers every convenience to both men of business and leisure.

W. DENNISON, JR., Jan. 1, 1847.

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Louisville Advertisements.

H. D. Newcomb & Brother, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Jan. 1, 1847.

W. A. Moffett & Brother, WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wall Street, Louisville, Ky.

James H. Reynolds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 45, Wall Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Jarvis & Trabue, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FRENCH, ENGLISH, ITALIAN & AMERICAN STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, Corner of Main and Third Streets, Louisville, Ky.

Croceries Cheap for Cash, F. E. PUGH, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, No. 140, Main Street, between 2d and 3d Streets, one door above A. Gandy & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Merchants, Tradesmen and Farmers, who visit this market to buy GROCERIES FOR CASH, I would solicit call from such before they purchase elsewhere, as I offer my own five letter barrens and better satisfaction than they can find at any other establishment. My Stock of Groceries are generally fresh, and consist of the following assortment:

30 bags prime Rio Coffee;
20 " prime Laguira Coffee;
20 " prime Old Java Coffee;
100 lbs. Java and other New Orleans Sugar;
20 barrels Plantation Molasses;
20 " best quality Sugar House Molasses;
20 half barrels do do do;
20 barrels best Sugar, No. 1 & 2;
10 half chests fine Gunpowder Tea;
20 1/2 lb. boxes do do do;
100 1/2 lb. do do do;
100 boxes Summer mould Candles;
20 " Star Candles;
20 " Bay Window Candles;
20 " best city made Starch;
20 Reams best quality Wrapping Paper;
20 " fine quality Foolscap Paper;
100 boxes Muslin's 1/2, half pound and pound lump Tobacco;
200 pounds Bar Lead;
250 bags Shot, No. 1 to 7;
50 Buck Shot;
50 boxes best fresh Raisins;
20 " Fresh Candy, assortment in a box;
500 pounds Soft Shell Almonds;
100 dozen Best Factory Varns;
1000 " Mayville Varns;
20 boxes Cotton Bales;
100 dozen Painted Buckets;
20 " Vermilion Buckets;
20 " best Painted Tubs;
200 Reams Boston and Junete Nails;
40 barrels best Fresh Raisins;
100 barrels best Superfine Flour;
20 boxes fresh Western Reserve Cheese;
20 " whole, half and quarter Bbls. No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
Also—Mint, Pepper, Spice, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copras, Epsom Salts, Brown, Brandy, Wines, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Sweet Wine, Carpet Chain, Candle Wick, Blacking, Bed Cord, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold low for Cash, by
F. E. PUGH, Jan. 1, 1847.

Representatives Attend!!

If you want to purchase a good suit of Clothes at a reduced price, call at the above. If you want to get a NEW PAPERING CLOAK for \$5, you call at the above. In fact, if you want value received in the way of CHEAP HANGINGS, call at

Wm. H. MOORE & CO., No. 110, Main Street, between 3d and 4th, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Robinson, Peter & Cary, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, No. 492, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

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Cincinnati Advertisements.

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

JOHN GEYER, (of the late firm of Ross & Geyer,) has constantly on hand and for sale at his old stand, No. 8, East Fourth Street, a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by himself, faithfully made, and of the most modern style, consisting of Sofas, Seating, Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobes, Card and Centre Tables, Bedsteads, and every variety of Cabinet Furniture.

He also continues the manufacture of Mahogany, Walnut, Cane seat and Windsor CHAIRS, of all descriptions and of the latest fashions—Spring and Common Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Transparent Window Blinds, &c., all of the best materials. Those

